Impact of US Computer slowdown on Indian Professionals

2666. SHRI K. RAHMAN KHAN:
PROF. A. LAKSHMISAGAR:
SHRI H.K. JAVARE GOWDA:
DR. (MS.) P. SELVIE DAS:

Will the Minister of INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have ordered to study the impact of US Computer slowdown on Indian Information Technology graduates who are working in US;

(b) if so, how many engineers have returned to India recently; and

(c) if not, whether there is any such proposal under his Ministry's consideration?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI PRAMOD MAHAJAN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir.

Abolition of Child Labour

2667. SHRI ANANTA SETHI: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made any review on the progress made by various States on abolition of child labour;

(b) if so, the State-wise details thereof;

(c) whether child labour is still prevalent in many States; and

(d) if so, the steps taken to identity, and rehabilitate them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI MUNI LALL): (a) to (d) Child Labour has been endemic in many states of the country. Government have initiated and been implementing two schemes, for rehabilitation of children withdrawn from work, namely the scheme of National Child Labour Projects (NCLPs) and the scheme of Grant-in-aid to Voluntary Organisations. National Child Labour Projects have been sanctioned in 100 districts in 13 child labour endemic states for coverage of 2.10 lakh children. About 53,000 children have been mainstreamed into the formal education system. The Child Labour (Prohibition & Regulation) Act, 1986 prohibits employment of children in 13 Occupations and 57 Processes listed in the schedule to the Act. Enforcement of the Act is done by the Central and State Government in thier respective spheres.

State-wise details of the distribution of working children as per the Census is given in the Statement.

Statement

State-wise Distribution of Working Children According to 1971, 1981 and 1991 Census

S.N.	State/Union Territories	1971 Workers	1981 Workers	1991 Workers
1	Andhra Pradesh	1,627,492	1,951,312	1,661,940
2	Assam	239,349*	**	327,598
3	Bihar	1,059,359	1,101,764	942,245
4	Gujarat	518,061	616,913	523,585
5	Haryana	137,826	194,189	109,691
6	Himachal Pradesh	71,384	99,624	56,438
7	Jammu and Kashmir	70,489	258,437	**
8	Karnataka	808,719	1,131,530	976,247
9	Kerala	111,801	92,854	34,800
10	Madhya Pradesh	1,112,319	1,698,597	1,352,563
11	Maharashtra	988,357	1,557,756	1,068,418
12	Manipur	16,380	20,217	16,493
13	Meghalaya	30,440	44,916	34,633
14	Nagaland	13,726	16,235	16,476
15	Orissa	492,477	702,293	452,394
16	Punjab	232,774	216,939	142,868
17	Rajasthan	587,389	819,605	774,199
18	Sikkim	15,661	8,561	5,598
19	Tamilnadu	713,305	975,055	578,889
20	Tripura	17,490	24,204	16,478
21	Uttar Pradesh	1,326,726	1,434,675	1,410,086
22	West Bengal	511,443	605,263	711,691
23	Andaman & Nikobar Island	572	1,309	1,265
24	Arunachal Pradesh	17,925	17,950	12,395
25	Chandigarh	1,086	1,986	1,870
26	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	3,102	3,615	4,416
27	Delhi	17,120	25,717	27,351
28	Daman and Diu	7,391	9,378	941
29	Goa			4,656
30	Lakshadweep	97	56	34
31	Mizoram	***	6,314	16,411
32	Pondicherry	3,725	3,606	2,680
	TOTAL	10,753,985	13,640,870	11,285,349

*Includes figures of Mizo district also which then formed part of Assam

**Census could not be conducted.

***Census figures of 1971 in respect of Mizoram included under Assam.

NB: Figures for 1991 relates to workers of age group 5-14 years.